

Figure 1

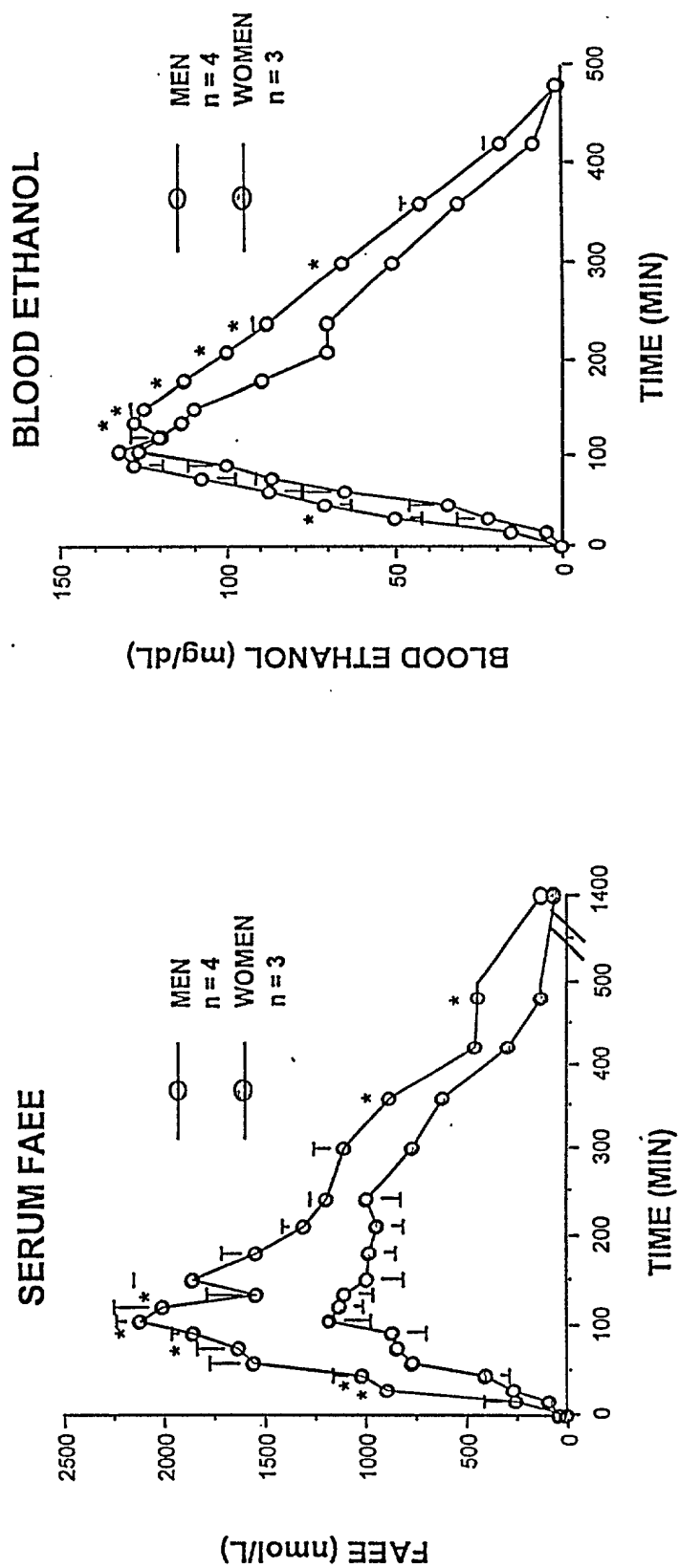


Figure 2

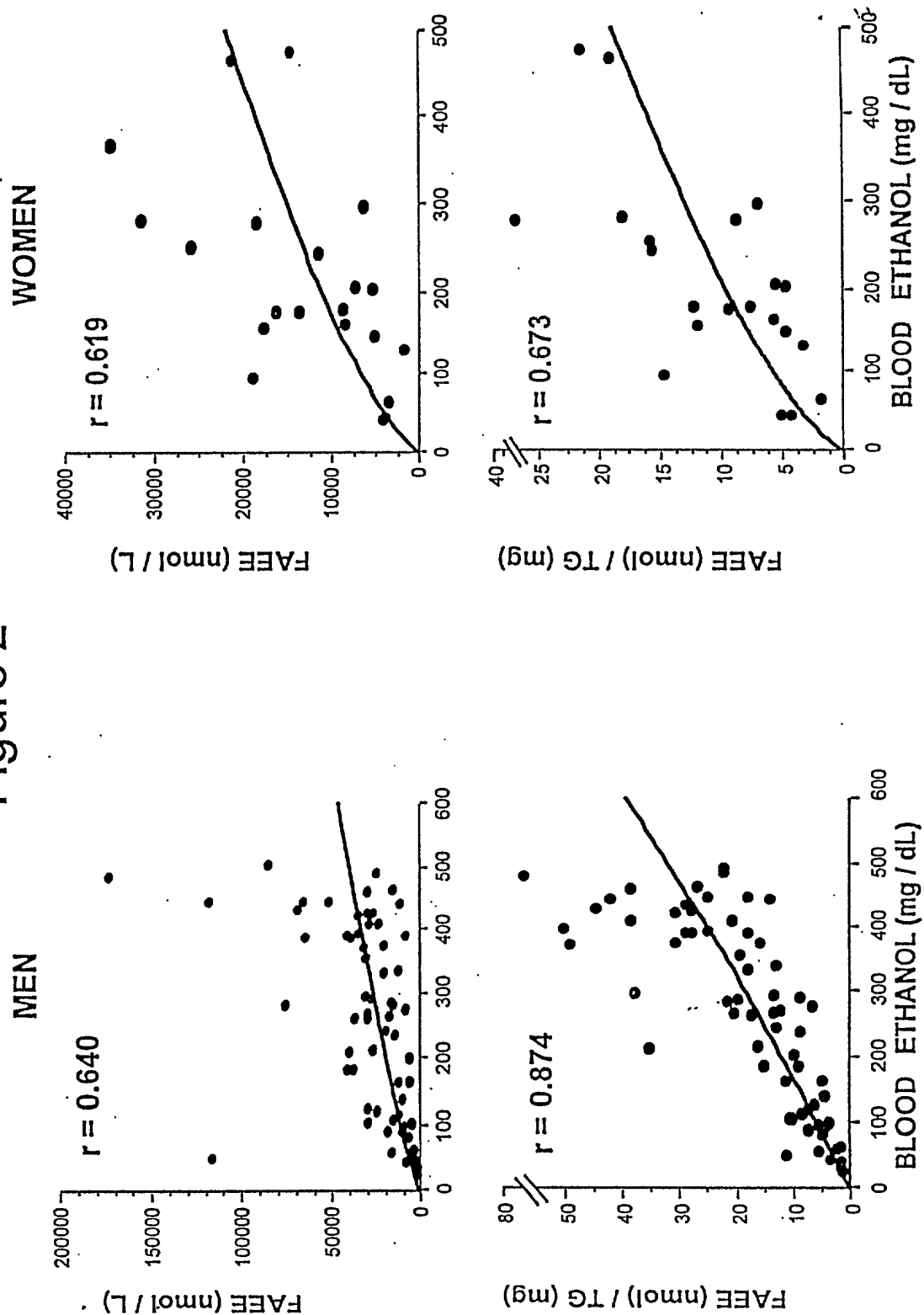


Figure 3

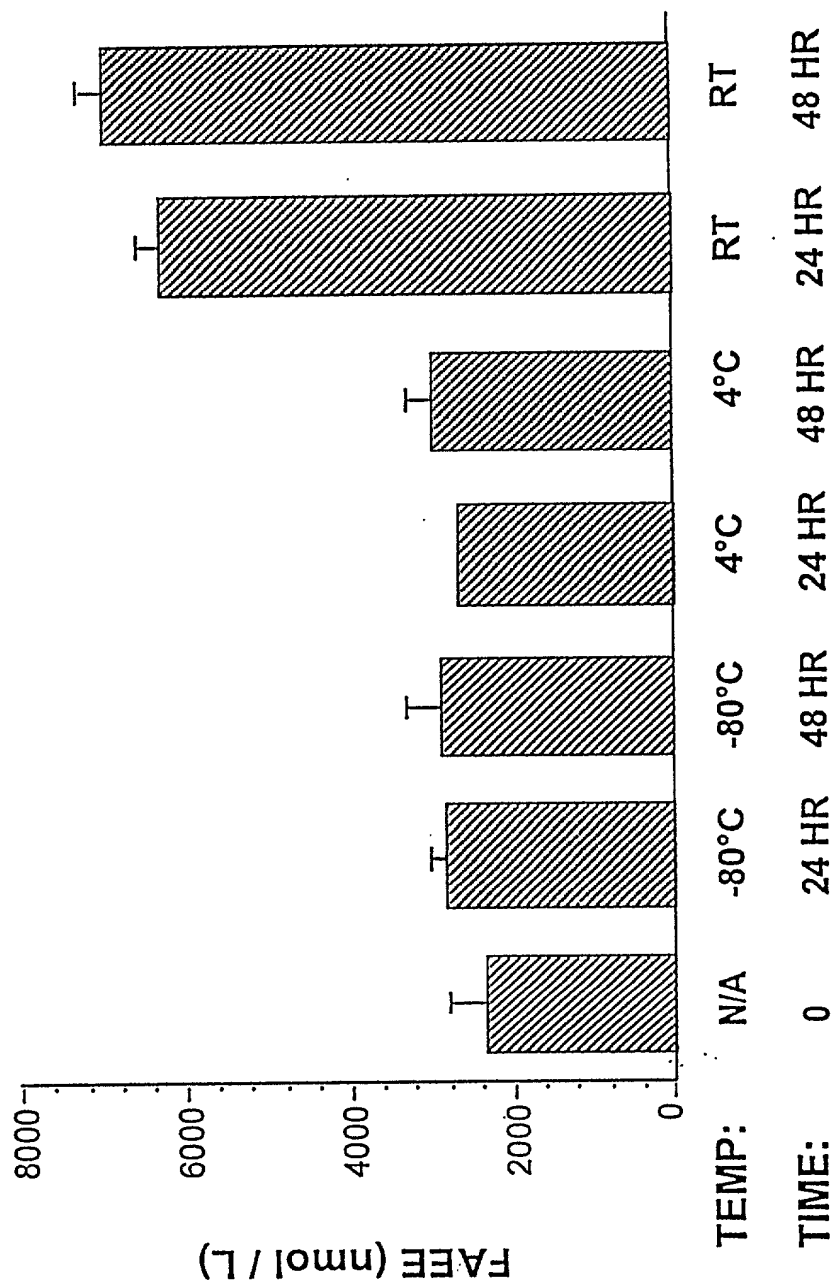


Figure 4

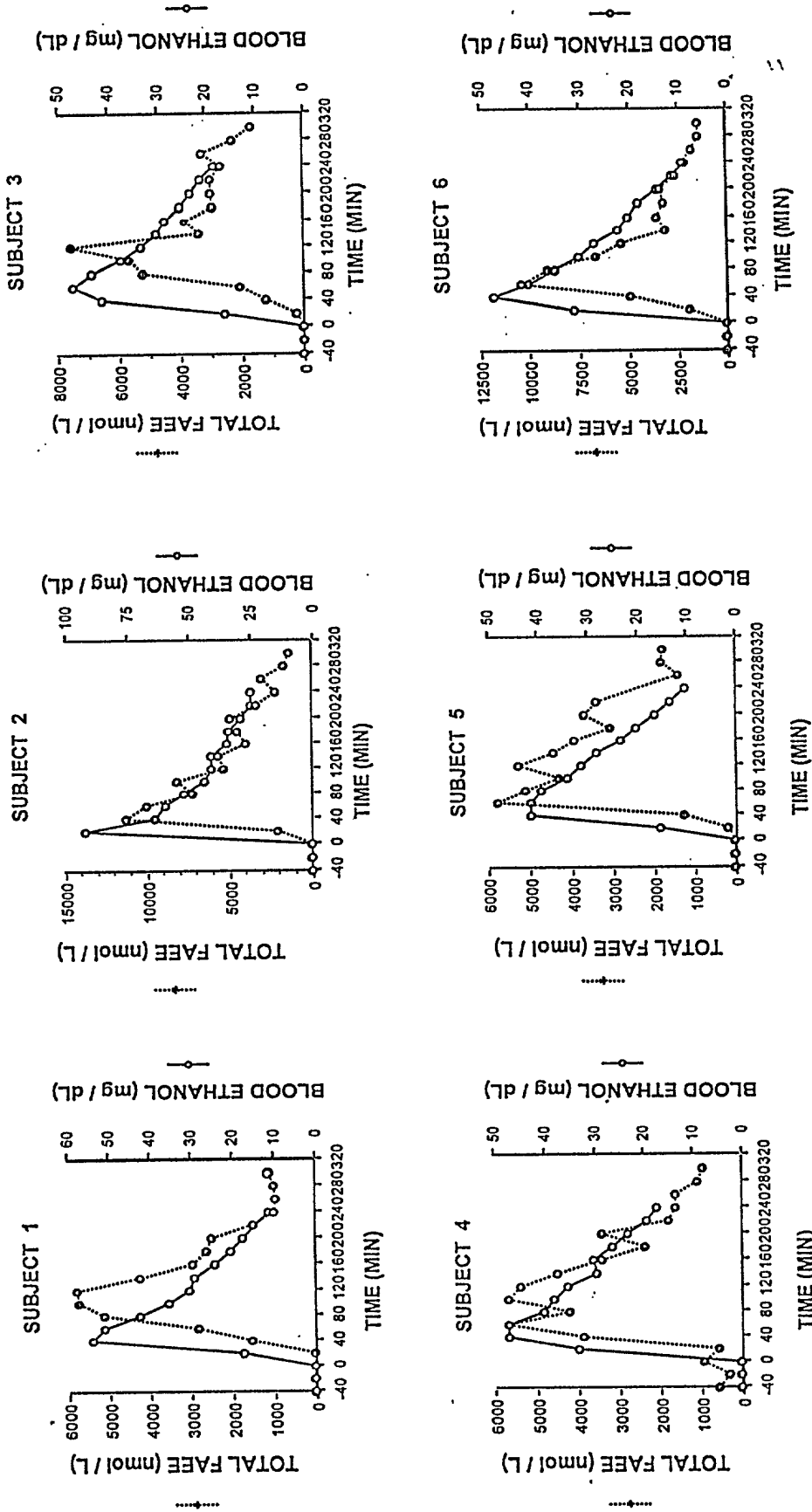


Figure 5

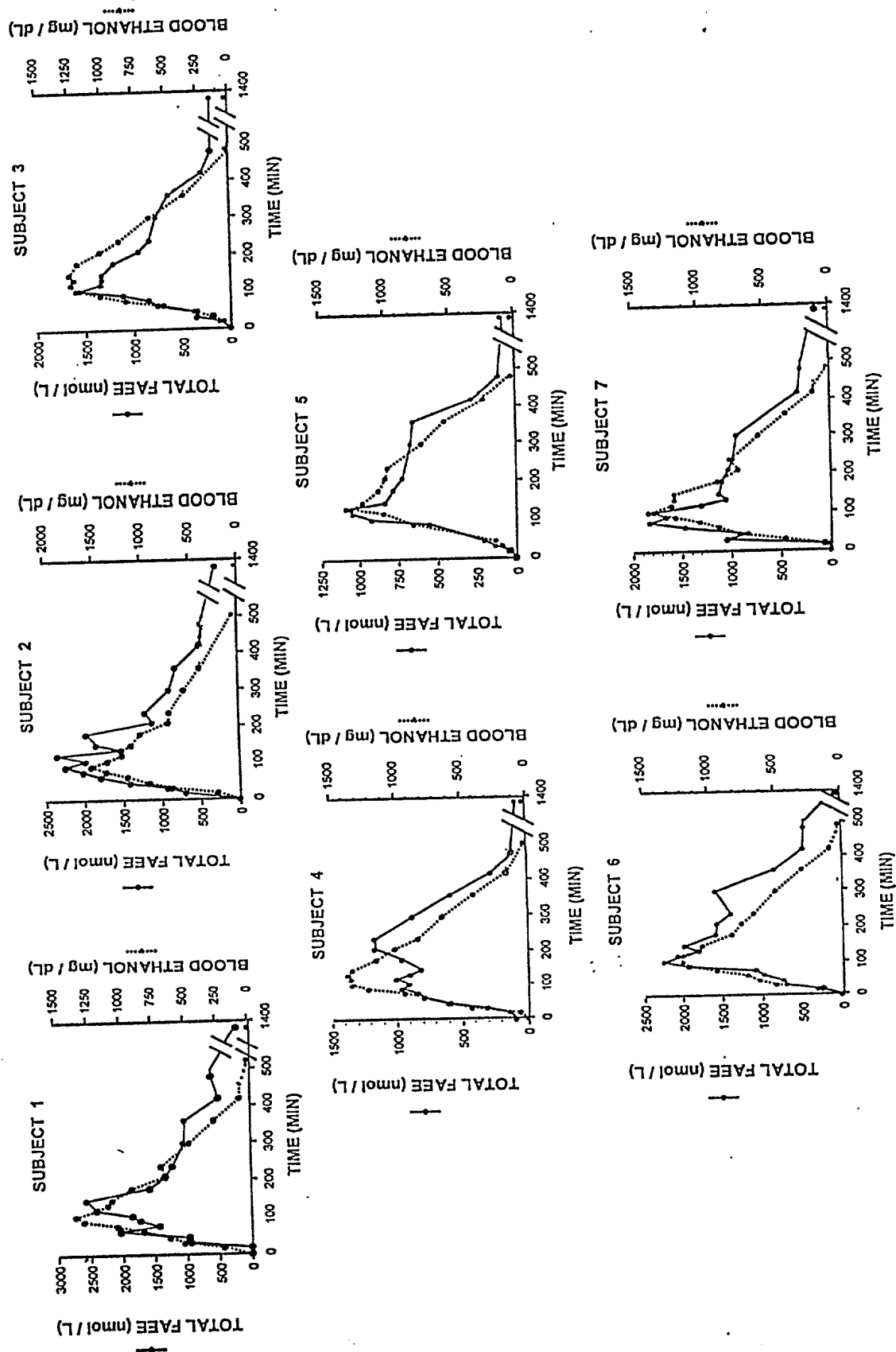


Figure 6

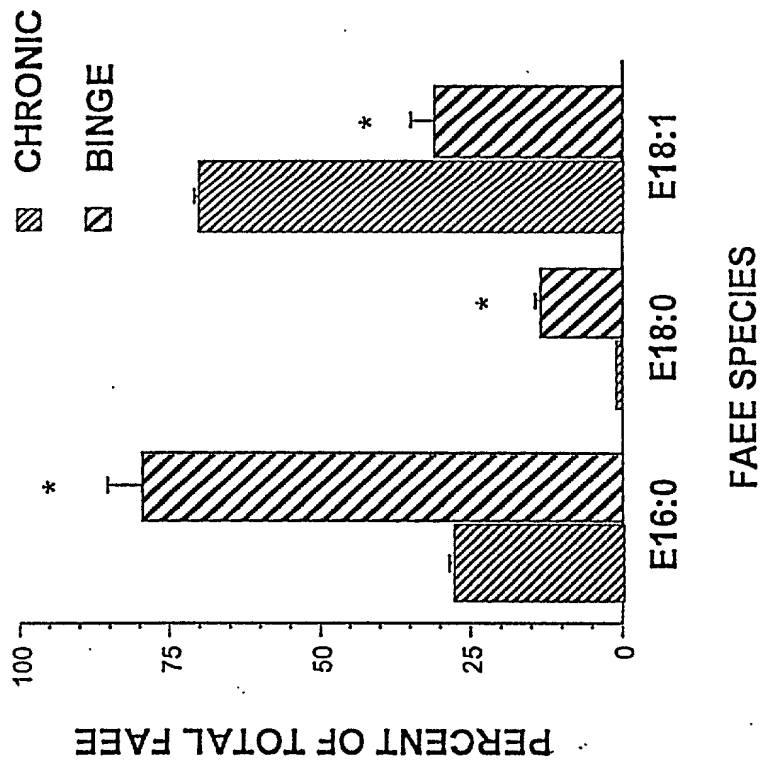


Figure 7

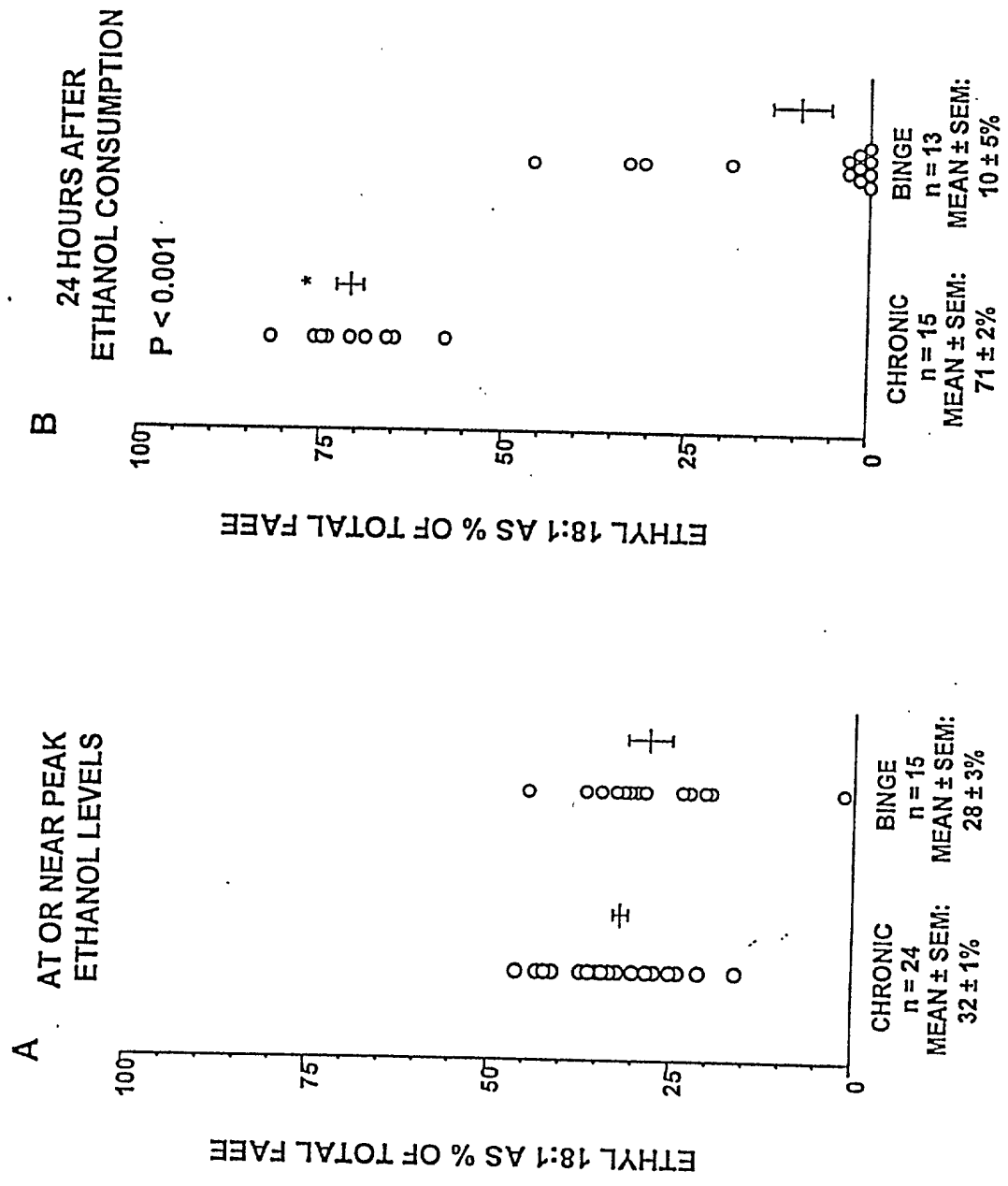


Figure 8

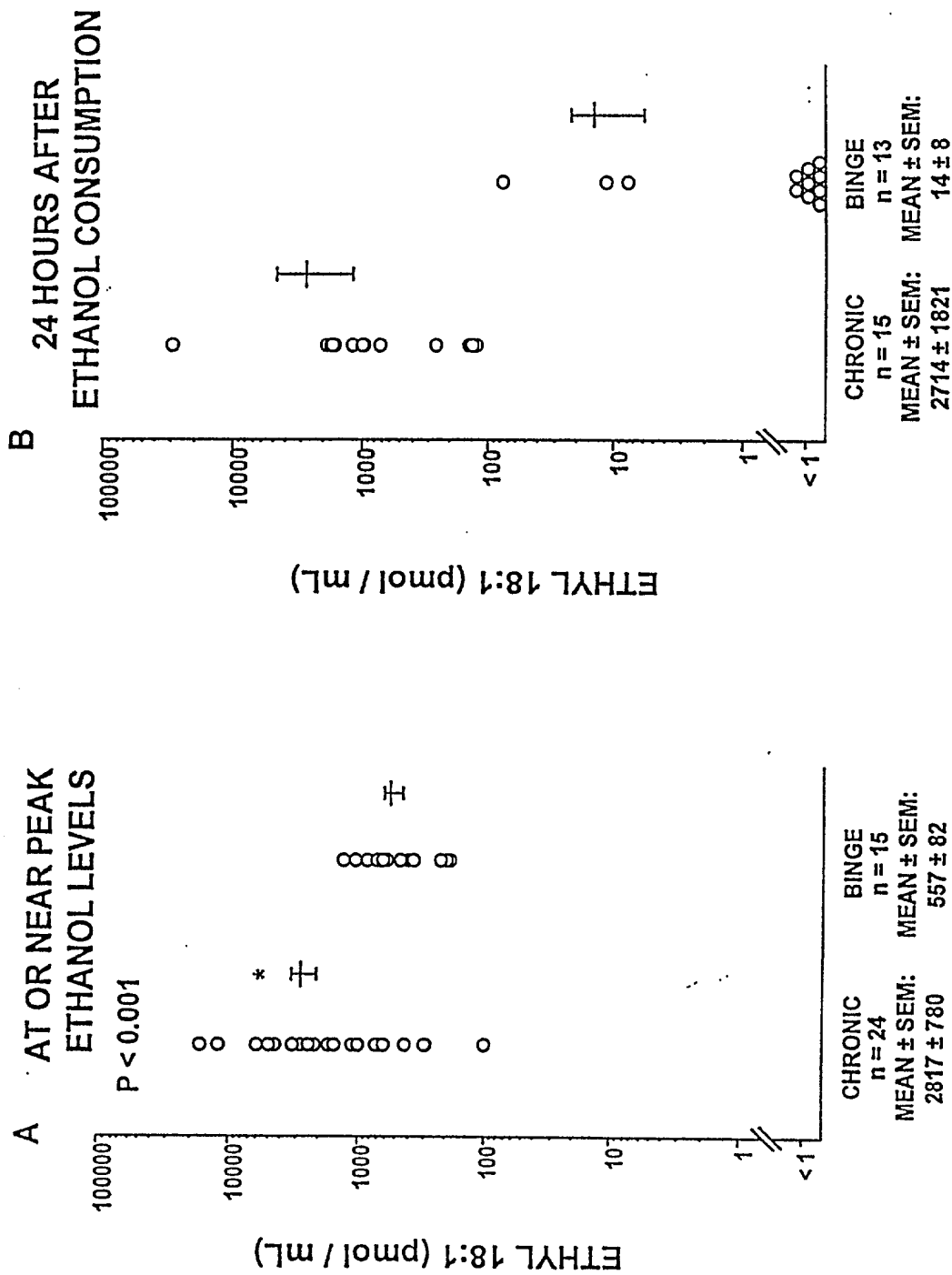


Figure 9

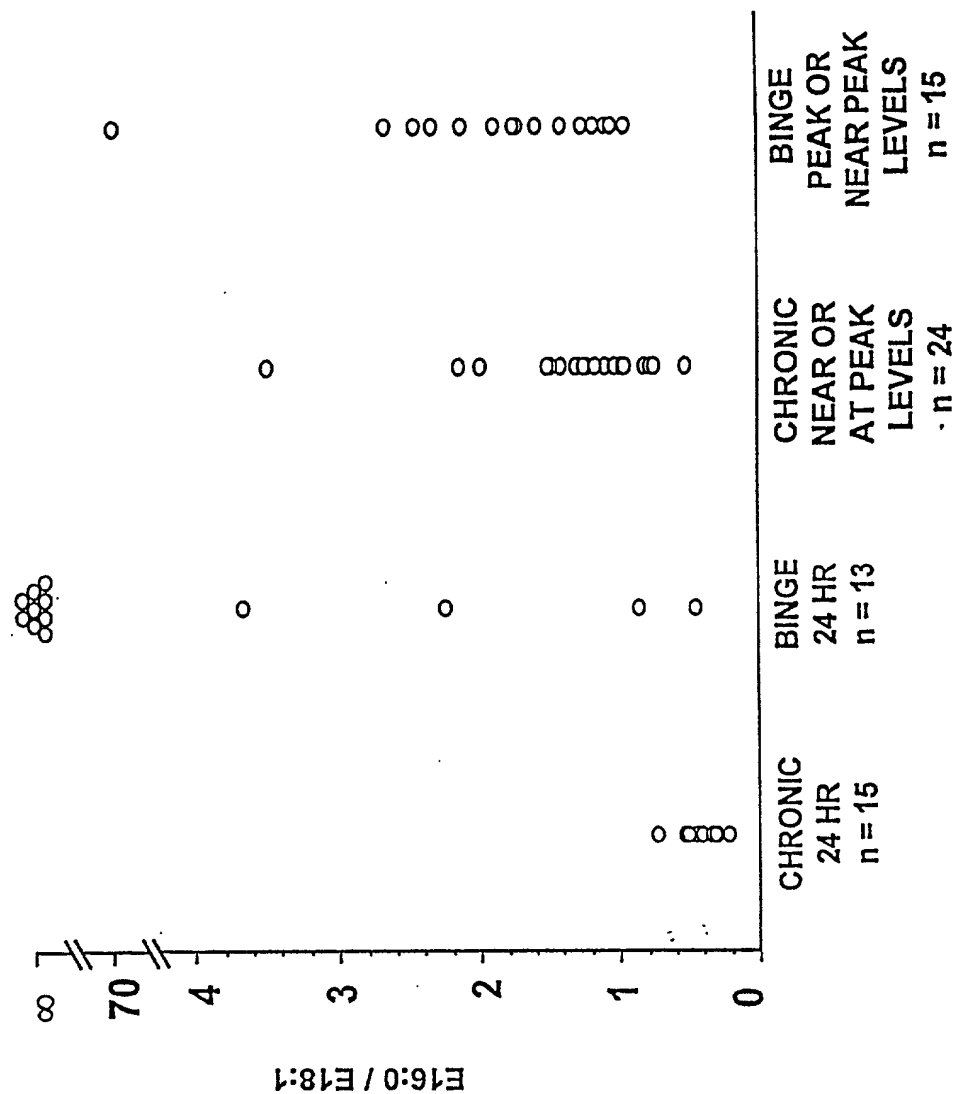
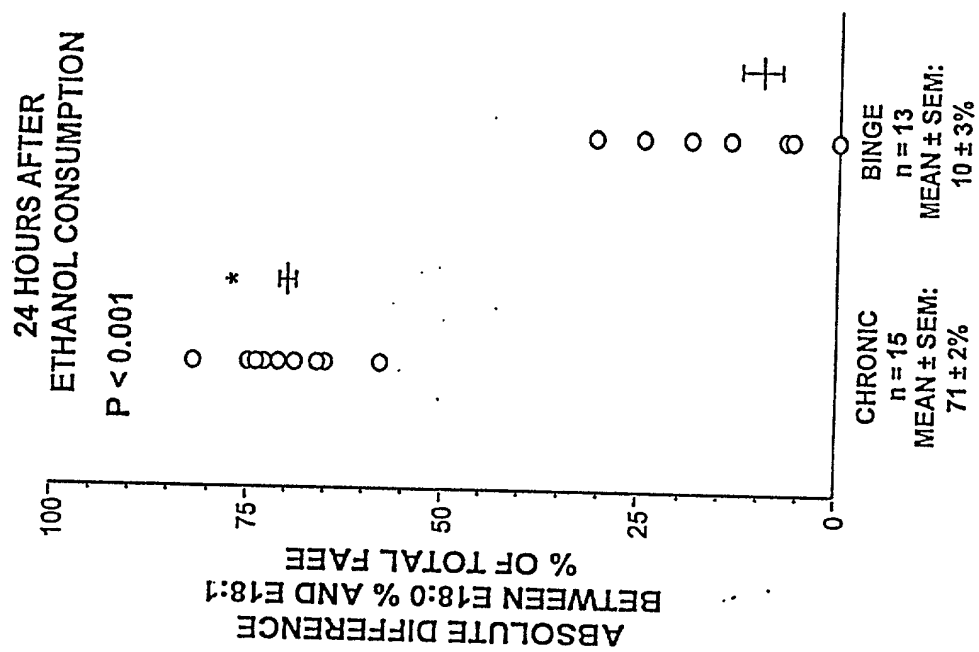


Figure 10



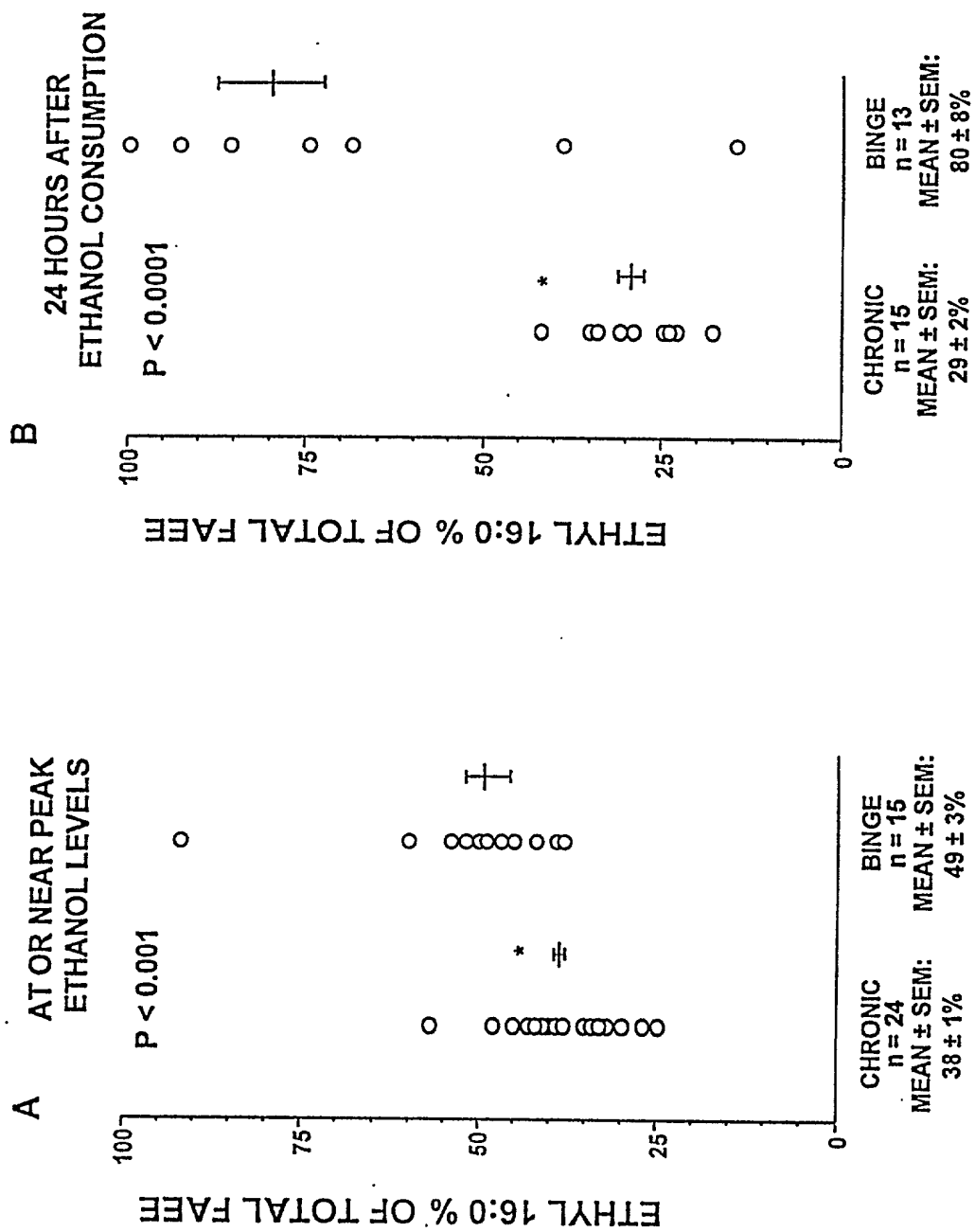


Figure 12

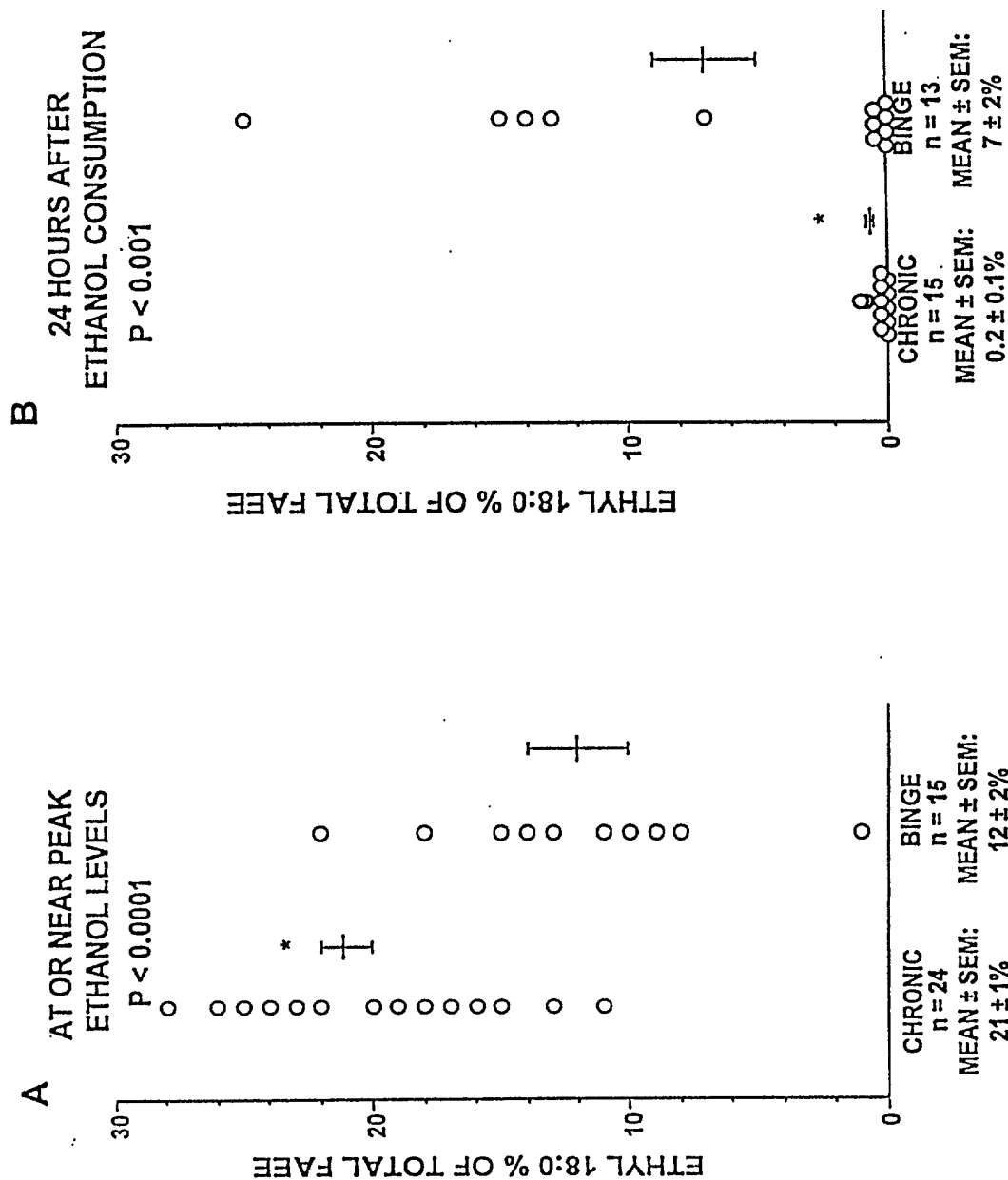


Figure 13

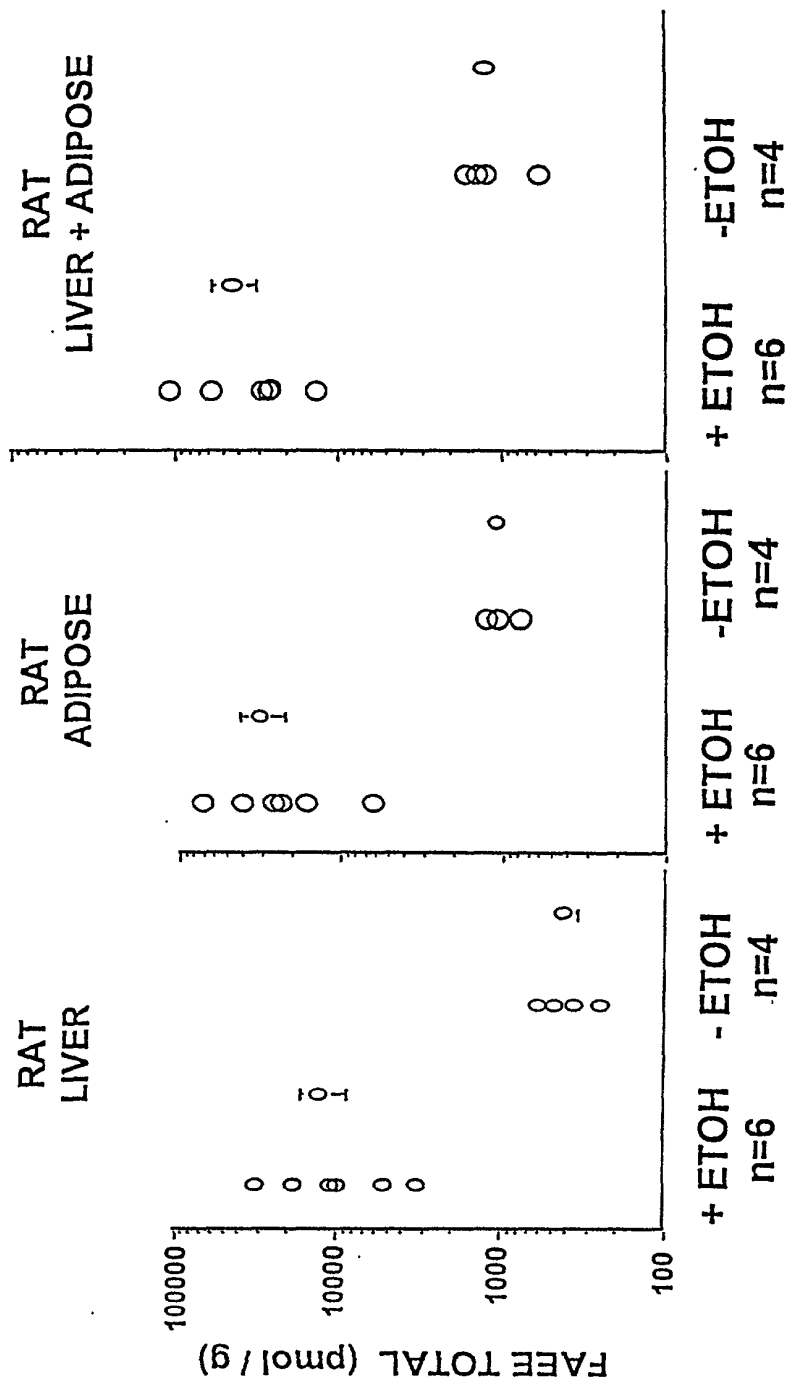


Figure 14

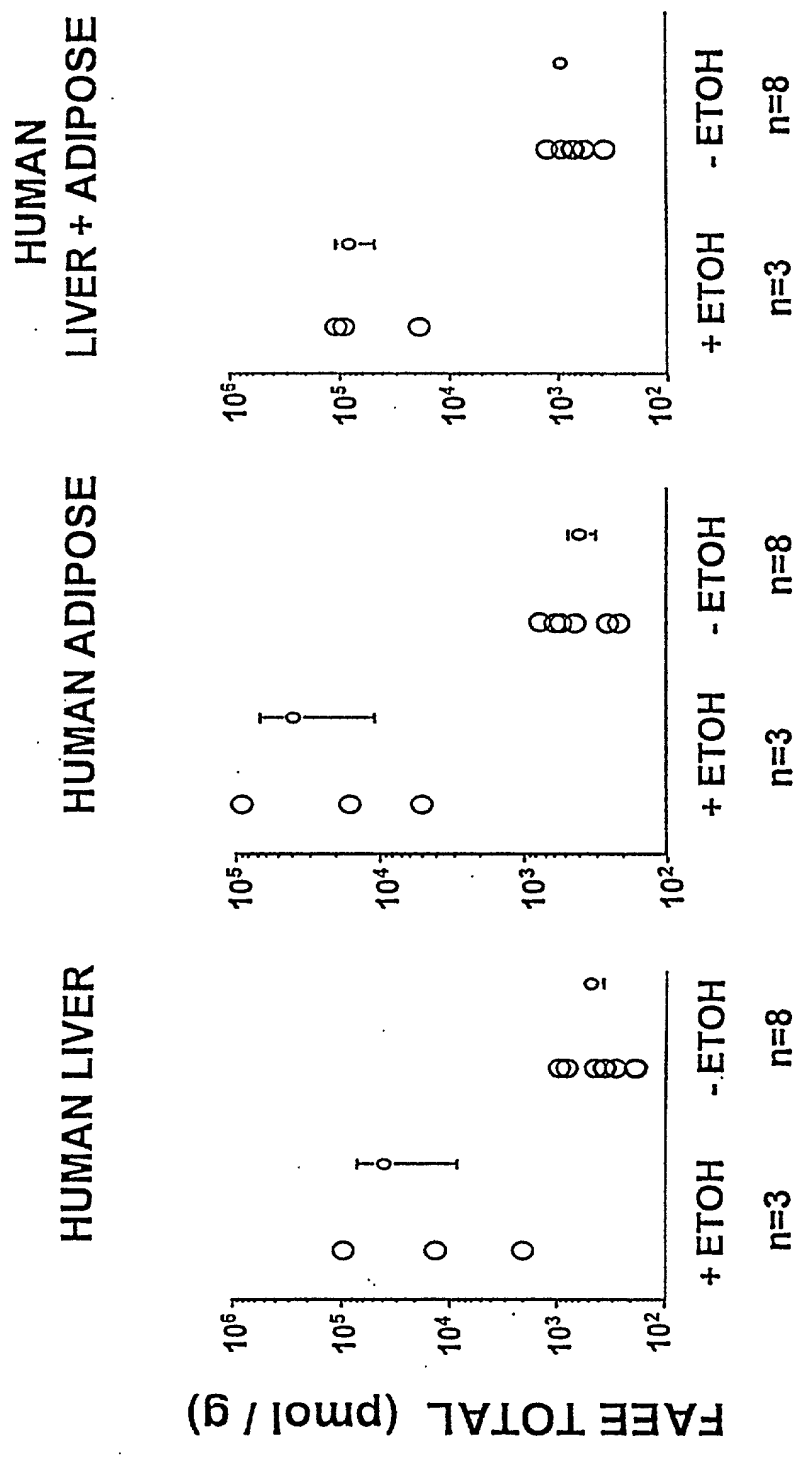


Figure 15

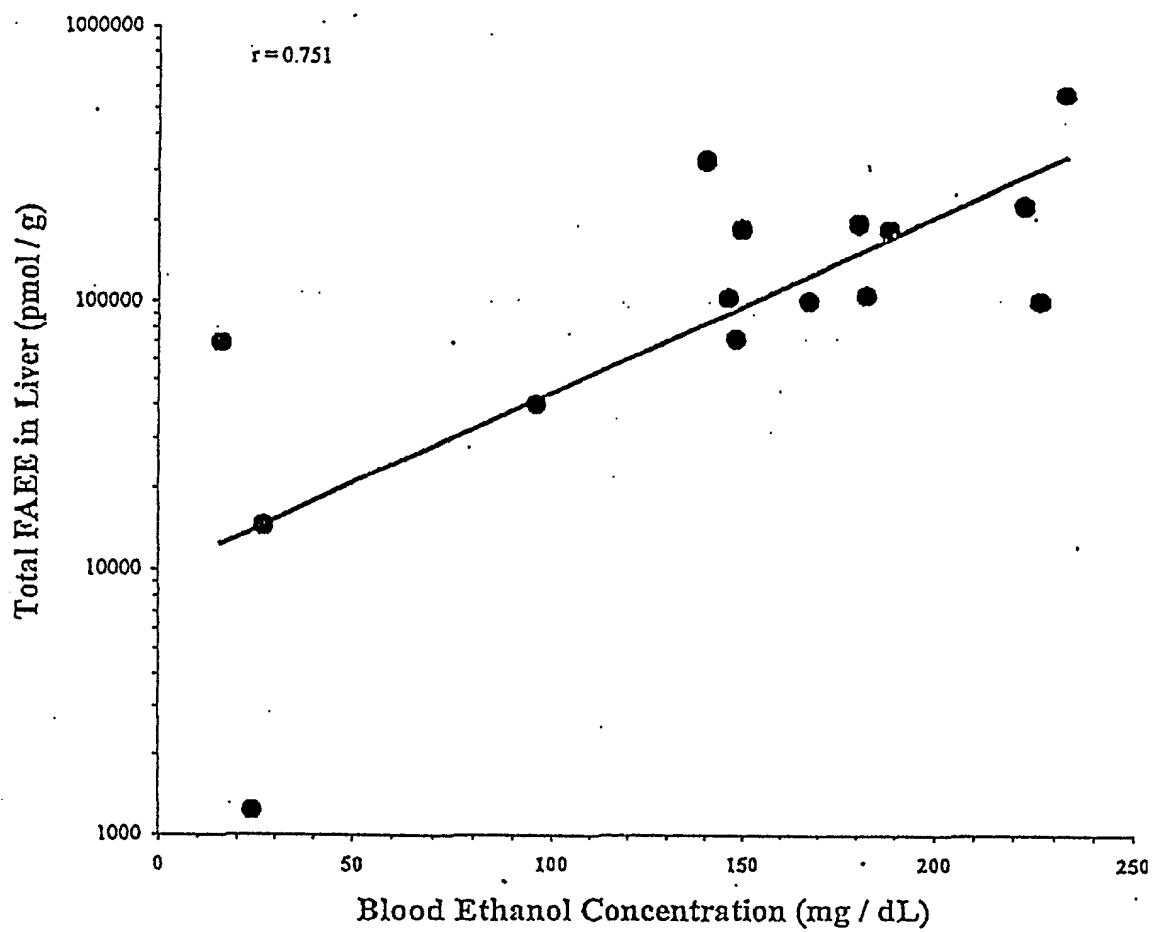


Figure 16

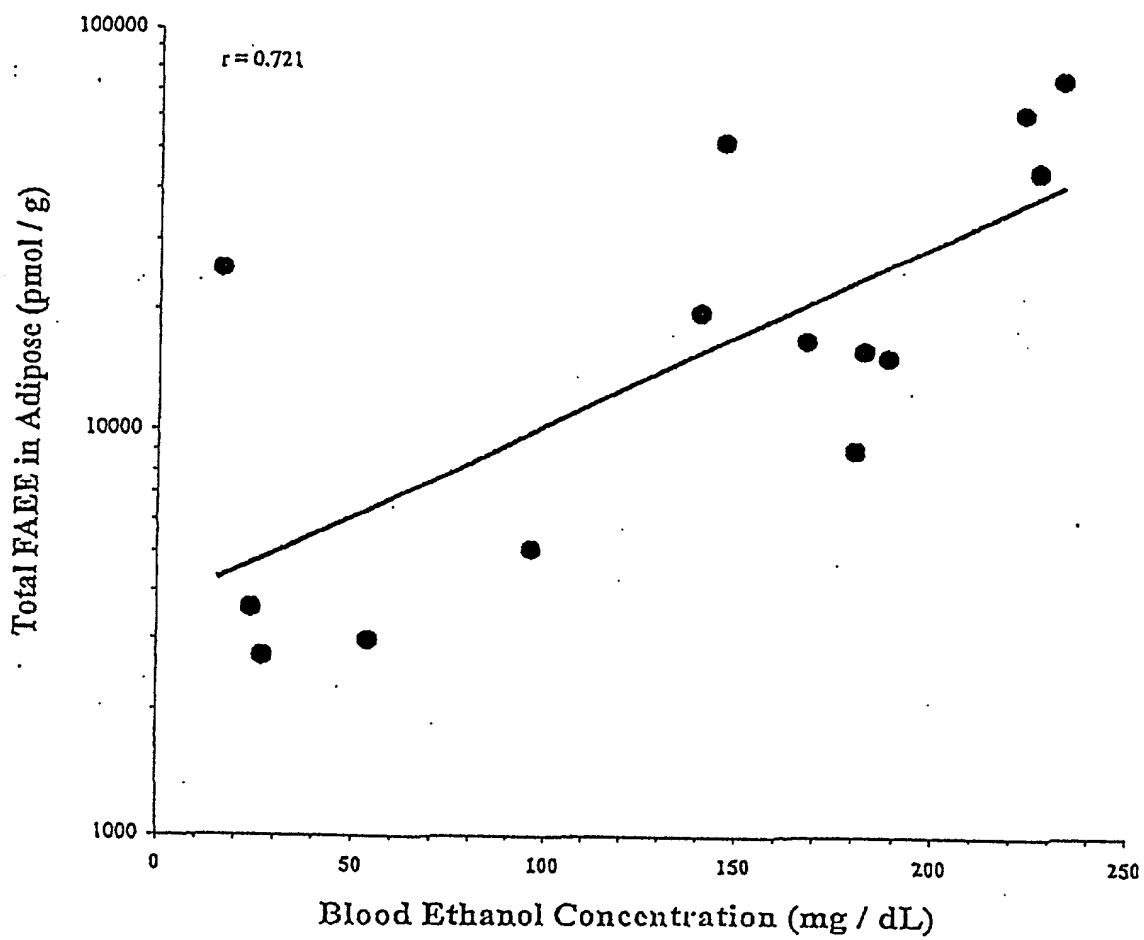


Figure 17

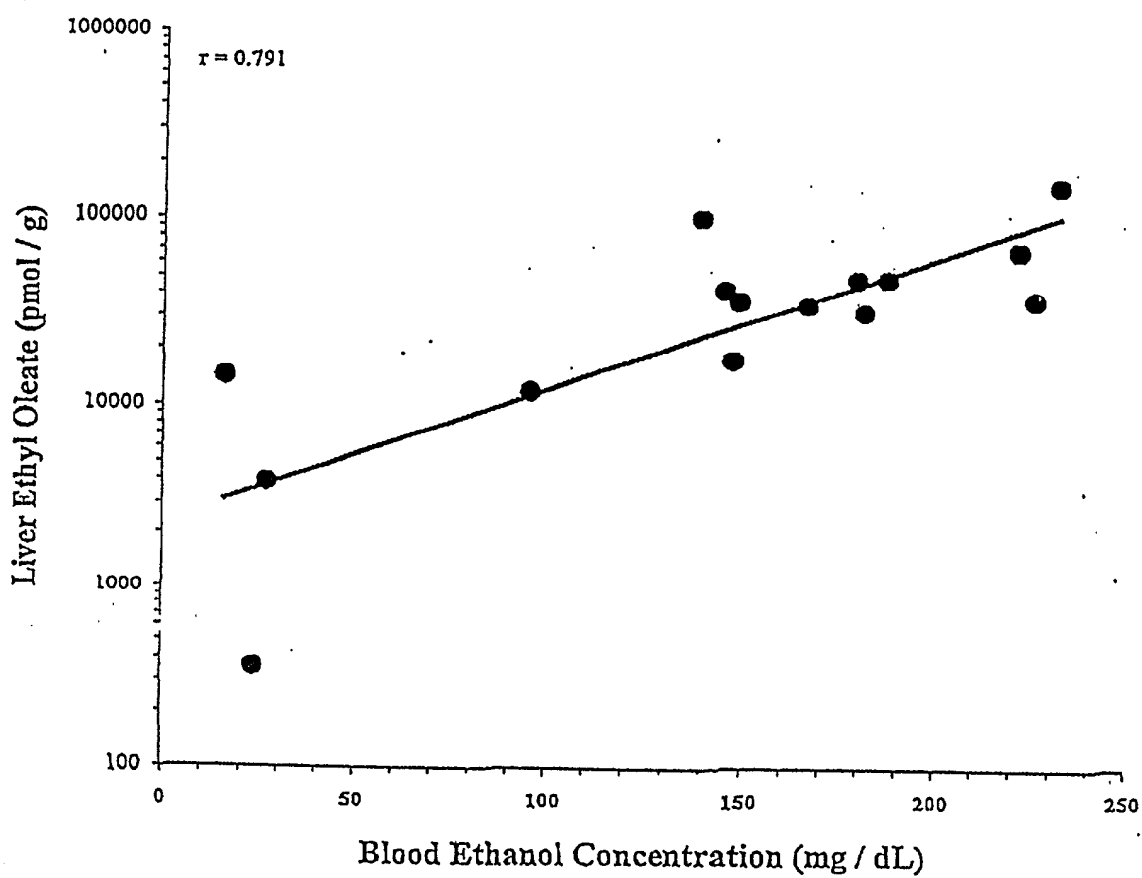


Figure 18

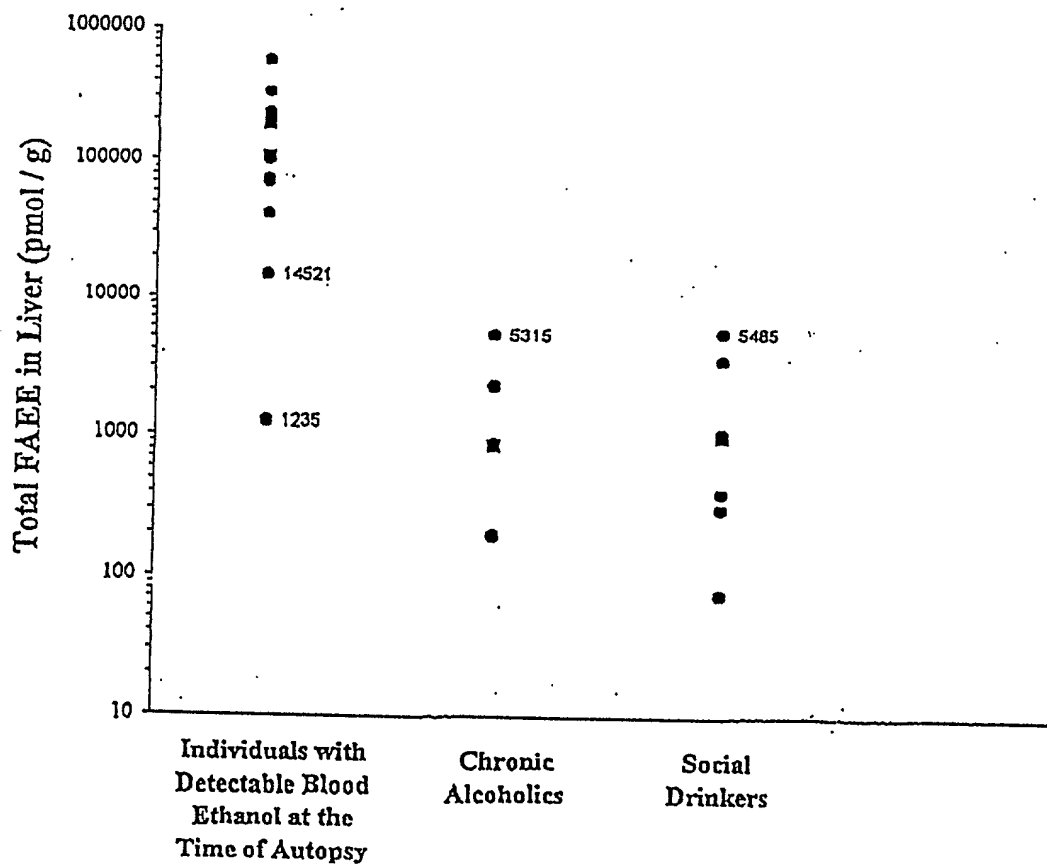


Figure 19

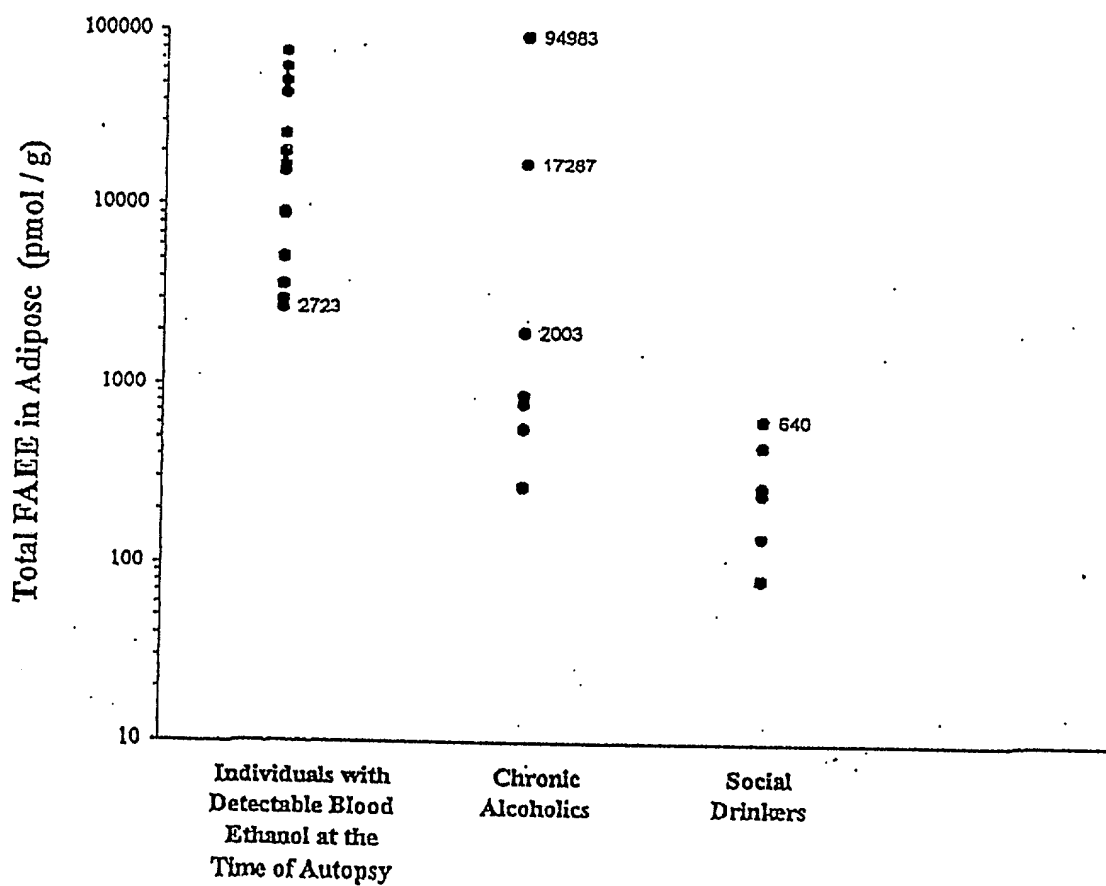


Figure 20

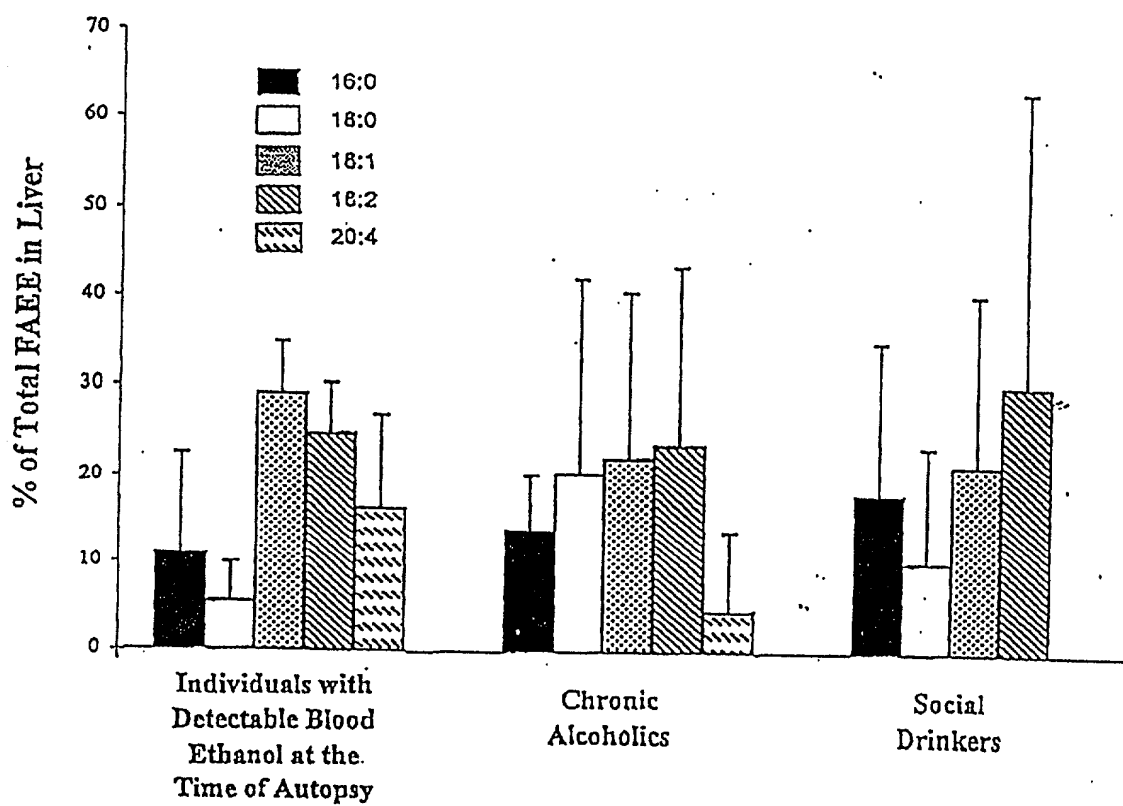


Figure 21

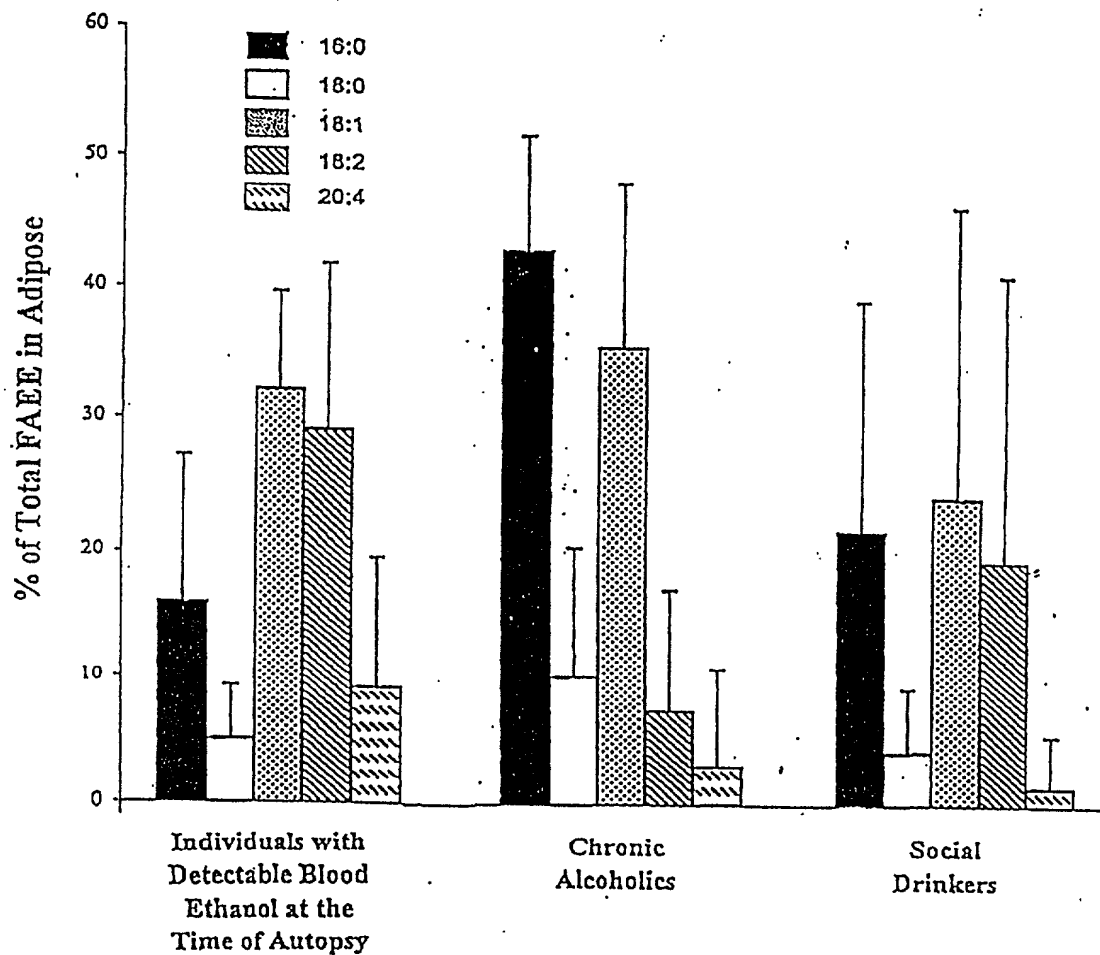


Figure 22

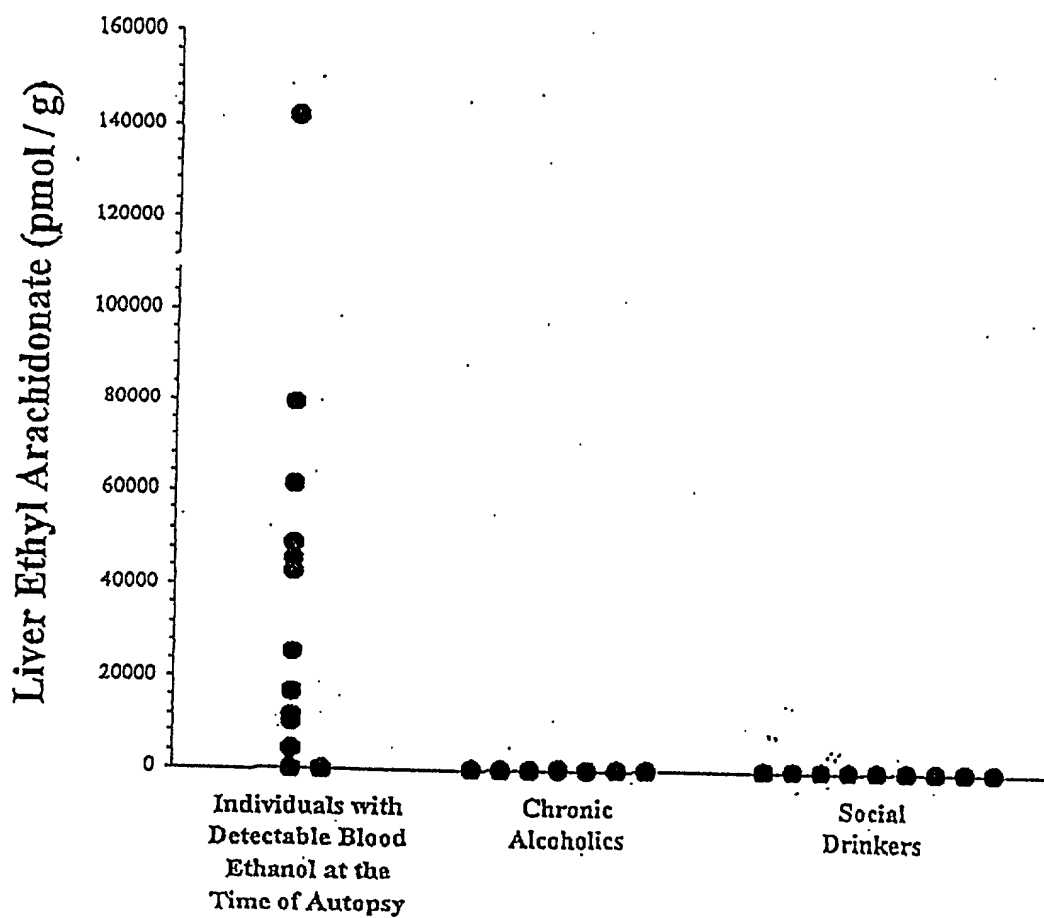


Figure 1 displays 12 histograms arranged vertically, each representing the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The histograms are labeled with n values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'x' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'count' and ranges from 0 to 100. As n increases, the distribution of x becomes more concentrated around zero, with the peak count increasing significantly.

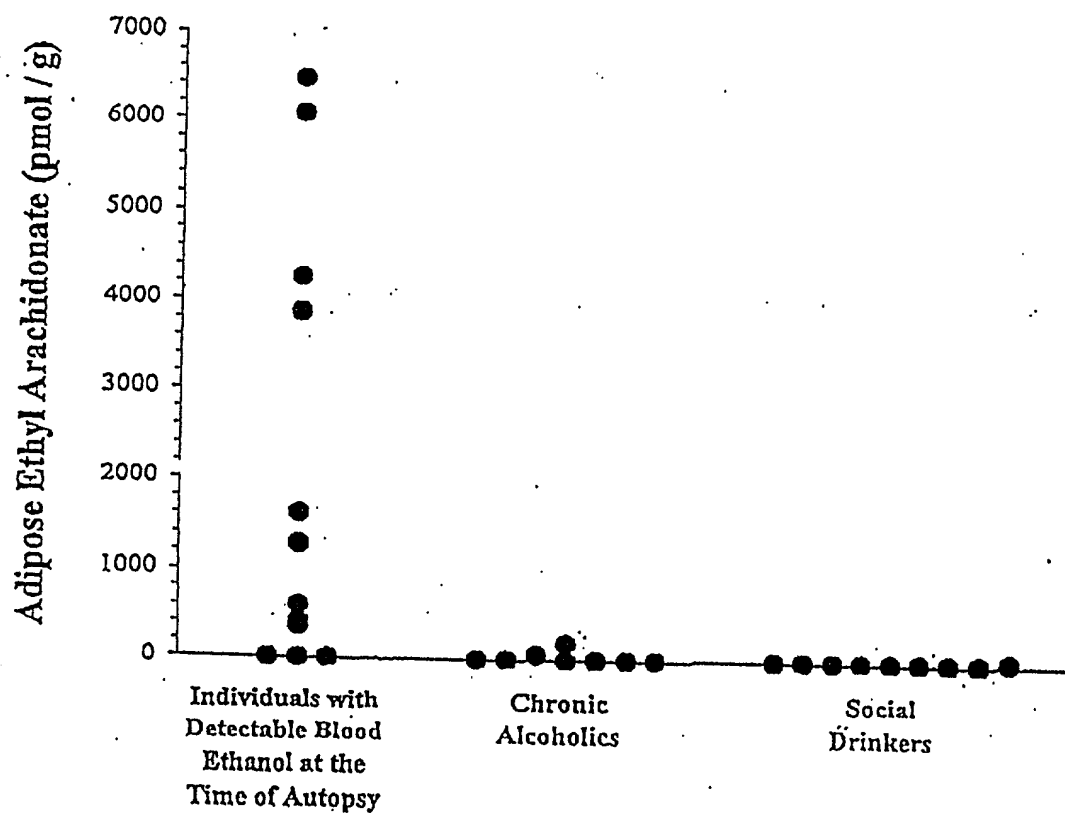


Figure 24

